- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in mining in Missouri in 2001. The rate was decreased 26.0 percent from 2000. Contact with object, equipment accounted for 36.7 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2001. Overexertion was the event or exposure with the second highest incidence rate in mining in 2001.

Table 2. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1997-2001

Characteristic	Private industry[3,4,5,6]	Mining				
	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	137.4	209.0	218.4	248.1	264.7	211.0
Nature of injury, illness:						
Sprains, strains	60.2	77.5	91.8	117.9	102.6	84.0
Fractures	13.5	16.8	16.7	26.4	32.8	45.2
Part of body affected:						
Trunk	50.0	71.2	85.6	101.7	88.2	66.7
Upper extremities	35.0	54.0	39.7	59.0	82.1	58.1
Lower extremities	27.7	46.1	41.8	50.8	43.1	58.1
Source of injury, illness:						
All other	17.6	67.0	83.5	81.3	84.1	58.1
Floor, ground surfaces	22.6	46.1	48.0	69.1	59.5	53.8
Event or exposure:						
Contact with object, equipment	34.2	72.8	87.7	75.2	104.7	77.5
Overexertion	38.6	60.7	66.8	79.3	82.1	64.6

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2001

MINING INDUSTRY DIVISION

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U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

Table 1 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the mining industry division in Missouri from 1997 to 2001.

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work decreased 24.0 percent from 2000 to 2001. In 2001, there were 98 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the mining industry division.
- Most of the occupational injuries and illnesses in the mining industry were men workers. There was a 26.8 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in men workers from 2000 to 2001.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001 in the mining industry division. There was a 34.1 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001 and a 31.8 percent increase from 1997. The age group 45 to 54 had the second highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2001. There was a 12.0 percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses from 1997 to 2001.
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 in the mining industry division in Missouri. There was a 26.5 percent decrease from 2000 to 2001 and a 16.4 percent decrease from 1997 to 2001. The precision production, craft, and repair occupation had the second most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001. There was a 63.6 percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses from 1997 to 2001.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 in the mining industry division was 1 year to 5 years. There was a 29.2 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001. More than 5 years was the length of service with the second highest number of occupational injuries and illnesses. There was a 20.0 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the mining industry division in Missouri private industry from 1997 to 2001are shown in Table 2.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the mining industry division in Missouri in 2001 was 211.0. This incidence rate was reduced 20.3 percent from 2000.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri mining in 2001. The incidence rate was reduced 18.1 percent from 2000. Sprains, strains accounted for 39.8 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2001. Fractures was the nature of injury, illness with the second highest incidence rate in 2001. This incidence rate was increased 37.8 percent from 2000 to 2001 and increased 169% from 1997 to 2001.
- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in mining in 2001. The rate decreased 24.4 percent from 2000. Trunk accounted for 31.6 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2001. Upper extremities and lower extremities each had the second highest incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses in the mining industry in 2001.The incidence rate was decreased 29.2 percent from 2000 for upper extremities, but was increased 34.8 percent from 2000 for lower extremities.
- All other was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in mining in 2001. The rate was decreased 30.9 percent from 2000 and 13.3 percent from 1997. All other accounted for 27.6 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2001. Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness with the second highest incidence rate in mining in 2001.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1997-2001

Characteristic	Private industry[2,3,4,5]	Mining				
	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total:	26,596	100	105	122	129	98
Sex:						
Men	17,629	97	103	117	127	93
Age:						
35 to 44	7,454	22	32	35	44	29
45 to 54	6,046	25	24	29	28	28
Occupation:						
Operators, fabricators and laborers	10,415	73	69	75	83	61
Precision production, craft, and repair	5,988	22	26	34	34	36
Length of service with employer:						
1 year to 5 years	7,929	32	22	30	48	34
More than 5 years	6,981	34	39	39	40	32

[1] Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.
[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
[5] In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.